In 1872 again, between Greeley and Gran

each other.

Delaware held her party votes within 9.9 of

The Basque Disappearing.

[Chicago Times.]
The basque has been curtailed of late until

there is a chance of its disappearing alto-

gether. That can hardly be the case, how

ever, for notwithstanding the rapid advance

of the velvet waist, the bodice which mold

the figure is so much more graceful and be

oming to all who have the least tendency to

enbonpoint, and is so much better adapted

lodge it from the place it holds in the gen

People Who Should Wear Gray.

People who have an overabundance

which so mercifully subdues a florid com

give a ghastly tinge to a colorless com

AT A WOOL AUCTION.

AN INTERESTING PICTURE FROM THE

LONDON WOOL EXCHANGE.

The Self-Possessed, Keen-Eyed Auctioned

-A Bear Garden of Indescribable Con-

fusion-The Difficulty of S. ot-

ting the Highest Bidder.

[London Spectator.]

han one of the wool auctions which are no

There is no more curious sight in the cit

being held every afternoon in the wool ex-

change, Coleman street. Imagine a large

and lofty room, capable of holding about 500

people. Benches, in the form of a semi-

ircle, rise tier above tier, so that all the sit-

ters are plainly visible from the tribune or

rostrum-an elevated desk at the bottom of

the room. Every seat is numbered, and the

provides accommodation for the few spec

tators. Five minutes before 4 nearly every

seat is occupied, the demand for them ex-

ceeding the supply; and as the clock strikes

the hour the auctioneer, or selling broker,

self-possessed, good-looking min, with a

keen eye, rosy cheeks, and hair parted in the

one bald and dark, the other hirsute and

No time is lost in preliminaries; an elo

quent wool auctioneer would be an intolera-

ble nuisance, and this one is as sparing of

words as a telegram from China. Every

buyer before him is the busiest of men, an

he has to sell 100,000 pounds sterling worth

of wool before 6 o'clock. "Lot 213, ten

bales," he says. Simple words, but the

signal for a very tempest of excitement.

From every part of the room come, as it

were, scattered shots in quick succession— "eight, half, nine, ten, ten-half." Then up

pring a dozen, or it may be a score, of eager

earnest men, who shout passionately at the

top of their voices, and almost in chorus:

it almost seems as if the roof would split. Some stretch their arms

loward the tribune, as if they were threaten-

ing a foe; others work them to and fro, as if

again, raise them upward, as if they were

appealing to heaven. They yell still more

oudly; gesticulate still more wildly, some

a their excitement bending forward until

they nearly topple over on the eats below

It is a bear garden, a Babel, a scene of inde

scribable confusion, and to the unitiated

spectator it seems as if the frantic bidders

ere about to spring from their places and

But the auctioneer speaks one word, and

every man resumes his seat. That word is

to Tomkins. Without drawing breath the

elling broker goes on to the next lot, and

then there is another startling roar, followed

by an equally sudden collapse. The faces of

some of the bidders are a study.

surrounded by a fringe of black hair, and features unmistakably French

gets so excited that you fear he may break a

wide nostrils quiver, his swarthy face be-comes dark red, he fights the air with his

arms, and hurls bids at the auctioneer as if

Near the Gaul is a fair Teuton, stalwart

and tall, shouting offers as if he were crying

"Vorwarts" in the smoke of battle and clar

ing at his competitors as if be would like to

charge down upon them as the Uhians charged down upon the French at Gravelotte

and Sedan. Not far from the foreigners sits

style of dress leave little doubt that he is

nanufacturer of wool, or stapler, and hail

from a northern country. To make his bid

nore effective he puts one hand to the side

of his mouth and gesticulates with the other

but he needs no artificial aid, for he has:

voice of thunder and shouts like a Boar

But why all this noise? Why can not

highest bidder, like any other auctioneer

There is the rub; the difficulty is to "spot

at the auction know to a fraction the value

five, or ten, or a score, as the case may be

are willing buyers of a certain lot at, let u

say I shilling a pound-more they can not

several bidders at the same price—and there generally are several bidders—to prefer the

ne who bids the first, which is practically

the one who first succeeds in attracting the

auctioneer's attention, in such a contest

the feeble-voiced have no chance, and th

loud shouters are the most likely to come on

of it victorious. When the selling broker

names the buyer who has caught his ear

all the rest subside like would-be orators in

the house of commons who fail to catch the

speaker's eye. The confidence in the auc-

ioneer's impartiality seems to be absolute

e never loses his self-possession, and time

Marie Antoinette's Watch.

[Chicago Herald.]
A resident of Ronkonkoma, L. I., possesse

s gold watch which formerly belonged to the

size of a trade dollar in circumference, and

is op n-faced. On the back it bears the de

the boy god are nearly effaced by long wear

The legend the owner gives is that the watch

head on the day following her execution by

near relative of a well-known American poet,

the Revolutionists. Its present owner was a

now dead. The watch came into his posse

sion through marriage, as a gift from his

wife's father, who is a direct descendant of

Returning the Compliment.

[Roxbury Advocate.]

A Roxbury lady recently employed

and who soon made herself very agreeable

Mrs. S-'s front name is Annie, while the

washerwoman bears the name of Sarah

ing the forenoon Mrs. S., who happened to be in the kitchen, said: "I guess I shall have

to call you Sarah hereafter, Mrs. M., it is so

much shorter." "All right, marm, do, and

I may call you Annie It comes natural. I

used to work with an Annie years ago."

Get So Used to It.

[Arkansaw Traveler.]

sons work. It is 'case dat when da had ter

do it, da got so used ter de 'sociation dat at

las' da fin's it de bes' 'panion. Er pusson ker

own er disagreeable dog till he gets so used

ter his ways dat airter er while he larns ter

The Current: Carlyle's notice of his con-

temporaries seem to be meant solely for his

own perusal. They ought not to have been published. They show a spleen that savors

It is observed by a student of human na-

are that the refinement of a nation may be

rauged by the lateness of the dinner hour.

nething of insanity

It ain't fur de lub o' money dat some pus

herwoman who came well recommended

the original recipient.

Tableau.

if the French queen, a cupid on a cloud

s too precious to be wasted in wrangling.

afford to give.

The rule is, when there are

every parcel they wish to acquire, and

the highest bidder. All the firms represen

wool auctioneer knock down his wares to the

gentleman whose cast of features and

would annihilate him.

ood vessel or have a fit of appoplexy. His

e storm is stilled; every voice is husbed,

"Tomkins." The lot has been knocked down

ey were engaged in mortal combat; others,

Ten-half, ten-half, ten-half, ten-half," until

On either side of him sits a clerk-

takes his place in the tribune.

is 398. A narrow gallery

highest number

should studiously avoid the contiguity

eral economy of dress.

GIVE OVER COAXIN', NEIGHBOR. [Margaret Eythige to Harper's Weekly.]

coaxin', neighbor, for I'll go out Unless to walk about the farm once in a while I try.

Lis not because I do not feel as friendly as before

She left me. But there, sit you down, and I will tell you why. You see, when she was here—it's now some

fifty years ago
Since I first brought her home—how glad
and groud I was that day!—
1 hever went abroad but that as sure as faith, I'd know bbe was keepin' lovin' count of all the

hours I stayed away.
when the gate-latch clicked, and she
again my footsteps heard,
ide open would the house-door fly, and her bright face appear: And in a voice as sweet to me as song of any

with smiling lips and smiling eyes, she'd say, "You're welcome, dear."

a know our sens bave sailors been since they were naught but boys, And that our only daughter when a child

was called above.

And so we two were left to share each other's griefs and joys.

And we loved each other, neighbor, with a good, old-fushioned love.

And think a moment, neighbor, how very sad 'twould be

To come back from an outin'-how my poor old heart would pain! And find the house-door shut, and no dear wife awaitin' me; 'Twould hurt almost as much as though I saw her die again.

Oive over coaxin', neighbor, for now you un-

I'll leave my home no more until I'm summoned where I'll hear,
At heaven's door wide opened—she'll be there
with outstretched hand
And smiling lips and smiling eyes—ler
sat, "You're welcome dear.

THE UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES OF PAST PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGNS.

. ohn Adams' Mortifying Defeat-The Va rious Defeats of Henry Clay-Men Who Falled to Get the Nomina tion-Greeley's Fate.

[New York Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.] One of the saddest aspects of an election to disappointed. No man ever likes to be beaten, and political defeat is often of a very crushing character. The first disappointed in 1800 sought a second term. He was, how was a mortifying defeat. Thenceforth he lived in retirement in his native town (Quincy), where he died twenty-six years ablic life that his rettlement was very irkpresidential chair, which did much to com wass which blighted the hopes of Adams was equally fatal to Aaron Burr; for when Adams was dropped Burr and Jefferson were a tie, and when this was broken by the election of the latter. Burr was politically shelved. Jefferson was rewith but little opposition. Madison, who succeeded Jefferson, had 123 votes against Charles C. Pinckney's 47; but, as the latter hardly hoped for success, he could scarcely be called a disappointed man. Madison's coessor (Monroe) was also elected with bu little opposition; but when he retired a sharp rivalry occurred, and its result was the ele tion of John Quincy Adams.

Adams, like his father, was defeated in hi

convass for a second term, having only 83 votes against Jackson's 187. He bore his defeat in a philosophical manner, and having returned to Quincy soon accepted the con gressional office, until removed by death, ex-piring in the capitol which had witnessed his fforts in behalf of liberty. On Jackson's second presidential canvass it can hardly be said that there was a disappointed candidate for, though Clay was placed in opposition be had no expectation of success. When Van Buren's first presidential canvass took place be had 170 votes against 73 for Harrison who really had no hope of an election. When, however, Van Buren renewed that ointment, his vote being only 60 agains 201 for Harrison. The next disappointed defeat candidate was Henry Clay, whose polis were under the mastery of the Empire credible extent. The defeat of Clay was fe severely both by himself and his friends, e pecially as he represented protection merican industry. Horace Greeley labore through this canvass with almost incredib arder and devotion, and the "lost cause" al taost crushed him. How little he the thought that he, too, would share the sam

fate though to a more intensified degree Clay, and also his friends, expected that he would again be put on the presidentia course, but when the next Whig national convention assembled. Gen, Taylor's exploit rendered him a more eligible candidate, an the "great commoner" here received his last isappointment. His record of failure in this great expectation is certainly very 1832 he had 49. In 1840 his name wa brought before the Whig national conven tion, and had be been nominated his election would have been certain. He was, however set aside in order to give place to Harriso was again set aside to give place to a mili tary man. What a record of disappointed ambition! His service to the natio ever, was really of a higher order than that of a mere president, and he holds a lofty and permanent place in the annals of Ameri

Cass, who ran against Gen. Taylor we bitterly disappointed. He made, however, a her premises. gratifying run, since he received 127 votes against 163 for his opponent. Gen. Scott was was the next disappointed candidate, was deeply mortfied by his defeat. He imagined, indeed, that the same preference for a mili-tary here which insured the election of Jackson, and also Taylor, would prevail equally in his behalf He was, however, the worst beaten cas lidate on record, since his vote was only 42 against 254 for Pierce. Daniel Webster had hoped for the nomination and was much disappointed when it was given to Scott. He died the same year, but lived a month longer he would have witnessed Scott's defeat, and with him the wreck of the old Whig party. His defeat in the convention, severe as it may have been was by no means so crushing as would have been the inevitable result of the election

Fremont was disappointed in 1856, and yet

he had the satisfaction of getting 114 electoral votes against Buchanan's 174. McClellan's horses in 1864 were based on the unpopularity of the war, but his vote was only 23 against 212 for Lincoln Horatio Seymour did much better, since he had 80 against Grant's 214. The most unlucky of modern candidates nowever, was Horace Greely. In 1869 he was nominated for congress and was again defeated, though he had the satisfaction of running 300 ahead of his ticket. His wors blunder was in accepting the presidential nomination, which really cost him his life candidates, since the adverse majority was by Garfield by a majority of fifty-nine. It p ay be added that this city contains an un sual number of disappointed candidates, in-cluding McClellan, Hancock and Tilden poor Greeley is in his grave at Green "After life's fitful fever he sleepe

## THE QUEER NILE BOATS.

## A Description of the Dahableh and

Nuggar. As punctuality and exactitude are unknown things in Egypt, before the nuggar in which I had secured a passage started, two or three hours of waiting had to be endured. we linger let me say a word or two descriptive of our craft. A dahabieh is a vesse which may be fifty feet or 100 feet in length and twelve or twenty feet in breadth. She may have one or two masts, mast, with its long lateen sail, is its main dependence for speed in sailing. A well-apcented dehabish is completely decked over and has state-rooms rich in paint, gilt mold ings, curiaus, mosquito nets, and marble baths, etc. The nuggar, at its best, scarcely ever attains the dignity of savage-brother relationship to the dahabish. It is an open boat, from thirty to forty feet long and fifteen to twenty feet wide.

Everything about it is of native make and feshion from the rough-hawn, knotty, crossgrained mimosa or sontwood timbers and planks, to the date palm fiber ropes. The beams are guarled saplings for it

sible for any other tree than the date palm to grow straight in this country. upon enable the crew to work the boat. When you wish to pass to stem or stern acros the intervening chasm, you have to spring from beam to beam like a cat, or crawl round by the gunwale. Often the outside lanking looks as short, criss-cross, and patchy as a chess-board, except that the pieces fal to fit together and the joints are open and

nuggar's sides. The water is kept out by bits of skins and caulking of mud and cotton. As you make the journey up the Nile by nuggar the chink of the caulking irons con inually resounds in your ears, and when the craft is straining and quivering in the leaping water amid the cataracts the "clink-thud," clink-thud," becomes as gruesome as the for-horn on board ship in the English The nuggar has very little shear, or rise, fore and aft. She usually is about even to eight feet deep. Her flat and round build enables her to skim over the troubled river, so that with a load of eight or ten tone she draws something less than four feet. The helm is a frame of rough planks as big as a church door, and the tiller a fourteen feet log. The lateen sail is often as big as a dahabieh's, but it is always old and of elaborate patchwork cotten rags from castaway garments, covering and binding hundreds of

gaping enough to thrust your shut hand into

# BOSS OF THE FLAT.

A NEW STATE OF THINGS AND WHAT IT ENTAILS.

The Little Joker Who Sands Sugar, Mr nipulates Coals and Waters Milk-Certain Unwritten Laws Recognized in Tenements

[New York Herald.]

The growth of New York's population dur ng the present decade has nec essitated here a resort to the flat-house system so vogue in continental Europe. With this new system has come among us a peculiar, unique, and an interesting creature, variously styled, according to the section of the city and the magnitude of the building over which he reigns. In vulgar parlance he known as the "boss" of the flat. At times h s called the janitor; indeed, that is his technical description. At others the more nodest term of agent is his distinctive appellation. With his rooms in the attic there he can at once commune with the Creator above and the creatures beneath. the boss of the flat rules supremely, his sway there is none to dispute. He is popularly supposed to know all about the building, wherein his word is law. If the roof leaks of bins in the cellar. To him is confided the are of articles left for the various lodgers. Happy is the boss in the summer time, for o him belongs the exclusive privilege of the roof, where, with his family gathered about him, he can smoke and take his ease as in his inn. In all well-regulated flat houses tenants are privileged with places in the cellar, where they keep coal, wood, and surplu provisions, such as potatoes, apples, beets, carrrots, turnips, with now and then a leg of Suspicion hasn't as yet darei to fasten the hand of fact upon the shoulder of the janitor. There is no question that coal disappears with marvelous rapidity in spitof the lock upon the bin. It is even hinted that the deposit of the matutinal milkman is more aqueous after the pitcher has been de posited for the janitor to send up-stairs than was at first. In a thousand little ways the coss draws to himself the comforts and ever the modest luxuries of his tenant's existence. All properies left at the door are confided to his care, and it is astonishing, the tenantsay, that short weight is so prevalent, that eggs are so often broken, that milk is so watery, that sand is so generally detected in

much toward alleviating the discomforts that necessarily attend the best regulated flat, and the power of disagreeable function resting in the hands of a tyrannical morose and obstinate janitor is proportionally great. It would be a mistake to ants of expensive flats are freed from the ter rorism of the boss. Qute the contrary, for while a few ounces of coal would be missed by seemed the more aggravating since it was the humble tenement house lodger, it would e no great feat for a comm utilize a half ton of the coals from the rich man's bin. The highest-priced flats, too, are often out of order. The flues smoke, the chimneys decline to draw, the elevator is out r, the electric bell doesn't ring, latch keys don't work, and all manner of physical inconvenience occurs, necessitating the con-stant coddling of the chieftain aforemenioned. In the lower and particularly in the lowest range of flats, for so all those tene ment houses in which the poor burrow and the wretched herd may well be called the cossism of the janitor is literally a reign of terror. This is largely because he, as a rule is also the agent for the collection of rents. There never was a time when it was con was due. There certainly is no such thing known to-day, and it is doubtful if this side of the millennium there ever will be. In ability to pay rent when it is due puts the tenant under obligation to the landlord's agent. If the landlord's agent is the janitor of the building, living there with his own representative of law and order of brute thought of the poor man in the morning is to the eagle eye of the rent extortioner, and the constant thought of the hard working wife and mother who remains at home with her children, washing, cooking, drudging as best she may, is how to manage the boss, when his discordant knock is heard at the door of

A kind-hearted, good-natured boss can de

Volumes might be written upon this point, with incidents, showing the buge proportions which men of vile nature assume under conditions like these. Every sentiment looking toward humanity, decency, courtesy, has long since vanished from the breast of such as they. Cruelty, rapacity, rudeness, brutal implest developments, when whole floors of amilies are literally at the mercy of the thim and caprice and demand of this class of man. This bossism permeates the jani tor's entire family. His wife is the "lady" of the house and his little ones are the children of the "master." If complaint be made that broken, or not delivered, or stolen with the faintest int.mation that the neglect of the janitor brought about the discomfort, illeeling is engendered, and sooner or later when rent day comes around and the rent i not forthcoming, a dispossession warrant is served, and the edict of the boss must be obeyed. People living comfortably in their own homes have, they think, trouble enough with servants, with gas bills, with insufficient supply of water, with badly burning furn ees, with physical needs that mechanics however urgently pressed, are dilatory in at tending to, but they know absolutely nothing of the discomfort, the mental annovance irritability caused by a community of interest, sought for under circumstance where diversity of interest is the mainspring of the action of every person in a crowded

There are certain unwritten laws in these instance, the tenant of the first floor, if there be but one, has charge of the sidewalk in front of the house If there are several they divide up during the week or week and week about. The stairs leading to the floor above, and so on all the way up, are taken care of, as are all the halls, by the tenants of the floor to which the stairs lead, each giving a wee's attention to them. This one would suppose, would be a matter of pride, but, on the contrary, it is a matter of shirking, and nothing but the most rigid discipline of a relentless master is able to se-cure even common cleanliness and ordinary decency in the lowest grade of tenement. In flat houses proper the janitor himself is supposed to take charge of the lighting, clean-ing and presentable appearance generally of the stairs and halls, the sidewalk and the yard. At once the possibilities rise before the most casual observer. If the janitor be neat, cleanly and orderly in his own habit the house will reflect the same. If, how-ever, he be lazy, untidy, careless, the house becomes, no matter how determined tenants may be, a scene of disorder and uncleanly Here it is that complaint finds its bar rier. The owner of the property minety-nine times in a hundred, can never be found. Everything is entrusted by him to his agent, and by him, in turn, to the janitor, who, be-

Nearly 2,000 watches are mane daily a

# ARID ARIZONA.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE SPARSELY SETTLED TERRITORY.

Mining and the Cattle Business and Progressive Indians-Black-Walant, Live-Oak, Prickly Pear and the Maguey Plant.

[Chino Valley Cor. Chicago Times.] 1 am afraid I was somewhat hasty in my last letter in saying that Arizona is not pre gressing as well as could be desired. I think more gold and copper are being taken out this year than ever before and less silver, the latter on account of a strike of the gold hunting, as the men who own paying claims do not care to say much about them, and are not at all anxious to sell out. They go plodding along, and whenever they visit the town bring considerable amounts of shining gold with them. Mining is not dead in this country by a great deal, and there are more houses being built in Prescott this season than ever before in one year The cattle business, too, is receiving a good deal of attention, and many fortunes have been made in it, though not as large and sat sfactory ones as will be made in the next few years. If you say cattle to an eastern man nowadays he immediately runs his hand in his pocket to bring out money if he has any money to invest. There is no lagging back in this matter at least, and no that the Indian troubles are settled in this territory vast herds are being raised in every

county.

People sleep out of doors here with per feet impunity-some from choice, others to overcome the effects of bad whisky. I have seen several lying under bushes while the sun was shining brightly, and upon inquiry found they were "night herders," or m by the freighters to look mployed the mules during the night to prevent their straying off. The wagons they use for reighting in this country are immense, and requently there are ten spans of mules in front of them. Two or three wagons are frawn along at once, one behind other, after the manner of a railroad train The wagons behind the first one are called back-action" wagons, and are complete, each one having a barrel of water on either cads of copper from the mines are thus railroad station, the trains tak ing back merchandise from the states. It ms to me that one of these wagon boxes will hold as much as a small house. Of s very sure, and the miners are bound to ge their goods in time, but frequently a good deal of patience is required. Everythin costs a good price in a mining region neces sarily, and fruit brings a sum of money that eastern farmers could scarcely realize. In he sheltered nooks many of the older se ng, in which they are remarkably success ful, and raise apples, peaches, grapes, and nelons in considerable quantitie

while from their secluded homes in a valle sear the Little Colorado river, which i almost inaccessible. The trail leads down he sides of a mountain which is very stee: and rocky. In this valley the aborigine have a nice home, where they raise good rops and remain unmolested, our troop ver having found it necessary to beat up teir habitations or war upon them in any way. These habitations are mostly in a deep canyon of Cataract creek, which rises in the Bill Williams mountain. These Indians are very peaceful; elect their own chief, and em to progress well enough. s a considerable strip of good farm ing land along the creek on which they ive, which is cult vated most successfully by the Supies. They sometimes leave the cluded retreat for the purpose of bringing dried peaches and dressed deer-skins which they barter for cotton goods and other stuffs. Especially do they drive good bar gains with the Moqui Indians, whose pueble above them in Arizona. Any one who ipposes for an instant that a red man doe ot know how to make a good trade is mis aken. From early youth they are trained make the most of their worldly goods and ook out for their own interests. A buckski in their hands has a value which a white man never dreamed of, and it certainly is

tstonishing to see how soon they learn the

The Ava-Supi Indians come in once in a

I never have seen such juniper trees be re, and was delighted to find the black walnut trees here, not such huge trees as we ee in Indiana, but veritable black-wa the nuts themselves being much smaller an the shell thinner than those of the north Live-oak trees grow on the hillsides, and these too are of the scrub variety. Upon asking what they were I was informed that they were scrub oaks, but they are totally different from those of Indiana and Illinois l'ine trees grow here of magnificent pro portions, and manzanita bushes aboun erywhere. Of course this is the land of th actus, and there are many varieties, from he grand Soarra, or giant cactus, thirty or erty feet high, to the tiny round balls ith their bright yellow and crimson blos soms. Pri kiey pears grow to enormous proportions, and some them thrive in the parren granite ledges, paere there does not appear to be soil enough to support a blade grass. How wonderful they all are with he maguey plant at the head, which rank among the most wonderful vegetable pro nctions of the earth, giving us a delightful ir ks, (pulque,) a fiery spirit known a aguadiente, a fibre out of which excellen pes are made, and pulp which can b sily manufactured in o paper. This also s frequently called the century plant, from a supposition that it only bloomed once in a entury, but this is all a mistake, as it bloom

very 10 or 12 years. Tueson, which a few years ago was a poor Mexican village, has become a respectable-looking city of some 16,000 inhabitants. The world moves and this territory moves with it, and notwithstandin: the heat in many ortions of it and other drawbacks, will so take itself feit in the great body politic. Our surplus population in the older states must find homes, many of which will be in his arid zone. Metals are as essential to the appiness of the human family as anything and here, where there is such a dundance and so great a variety, we may ook for branches of industry which will give employment to a great many men. Miners a class, are good men, although th mions sometimes play the mischief with them and cause great unhappiness. Propectors are out in the mountains all the time searching for mines, and a hardy class of men they are, too.

HISTORIC CLOSE VOTES

## The Fact Demonstrated That a Close Vote

[Inter Ocean.] As early as 1824 in the contest between dams and Jackson, there was a difference of only 109 in Maryland's vote on these two candidates, in favor of Adams, but it did not occur to Old Hickory to incide his minority sack the cities and tear up the soil of Maryland. Four years later that state on these same candidates, and though there were nearly 25,000 tional votes divided between votes divided Adams still led by 1.181. In when Clay and Jackson were the rival candidates, Delaware gave Clay but 166 more votes than Jackson got, and in Marylan I there was an actual difference of only four rotes, Clay getting 19,160 and Jackson 19.156. The vote in New Jersey that you stood: Clay, 23, 22; Jackson, 23,856, a trifling, yet all-important, difference of 464 votes, In 1836, when Harrison and Van Buren were the petitioners of suffrage, there was a difference in Connecticut of only 768 votes, in

Louisiana of 270, in Mississippi of 201, and New Jersey of 545. In 1840, when Harrison ran against Van Suren, t. e e was a difference in the vote in Maine of only 411, in Michigan of 1,835, in Penusylvania of 1,345, in a total vote of 287, 97, and in Virginia of 1,392. Between Claand Polk in 1844 there were differences in Louisiana of 701 votes, in New Jersey 823 r. Tennessee, Polk's home, Clay led him by nst 113 votes. In 1848, between Taylor and Cass, the difference between votes for the two was, in Alabama 981, in Delaware 523 in Iowa 1,009, in Mis issippi 615, and in Vir

The race of Pierce against Scott in 1852 was correspondingly close in some states, the advantage being in Delaware only 25 votes, n Louisiana 1,302, in North Carolina 686 and n Tennessee 1,880 In the memorable and markable contest of 1860 Lincoln only had 657 votes the better of Douglas in California.

#### man Lancoin in Deinware. In California in 1868 Grant received but 506 more votes that THE CORN DOCTOR. Seymour, and in Oregon but 164 majority

HE REGARDS HIS CALLING AS A REAL RELIGIOUS OBLIGATION.

ome Heretofore Unknown Terrors Mad Manifest-The Cause of Corns-A Box Whose Contents Excited Painful Reflections.

(St. Paul Pioneer Press.) In two small rooms on the second floor of a

matronly dignity than the girlish round siness block in lower town a dark-eyel waist, that it will hardly be possible to disheavily-built man sits, perhaps half his time smoking a fragrant cigar and puffing hi smoke through the branches of a row o door denotes the humanitarian occupation o "That's what I am," said the dark-eyes

lor should adopt gray. There is no hue nan, when a reporter opened his doo and asked if he was the person named in plexion. By the same reason pale faces he sign. "I am a corn doctor," he continued. and the friend of the whole human race. any shade of pearl or gray, since it is apt to can't do any thing for you! Well, I an exion. With a ro y blonde it is a success. ere that don't have a sad story to show in their feet." "It seems a simple thing, mister, to cure :

corn. Well, if you'd seen one of the 'old residents' I have tackled you'd think differ ent. A corn may begin on your toe, bu That seems a strange thing to say, but it' true. I have had in the past year an average of ten patients a week. Among that 5 people there was fully 50 per cent. of cases o stiff legs, rheumatism, neuralgia, chron monary trouble. Every one of them w directly caused by corns or bunions, in con sequence of poorly cared-for feet. You se the foot is shut up. It has no air. The pore close. The circulation of the blood is in peded, and the tissue is in a generally un healthy condition, unable to men i bruises a in other parts of the body, where there is pressure or confinement. Suppose you tak our hand and fingers and double th cramp your fingers and keep them in tha shape for a lifetime. Don't you think they would get out of order?" "Does the trouble come from bad shoes

asked the caller. "Just that. Tight shoes, if they fit erly, do no harm. But few shoes do fit, he The first fact to learn is that you can't reduce nature's measure. There is just o much quantity in every human body, an

it will grow to it if nothing prevents. "Now, the foot is bound to be just so large you can't check it, and get any comfort or of the operation. Shoes should be just large snough to hold the foot together, keep the big toe straight and aid in walking, to keep the foot from heel to toe moderately straight and stiff. There should be no rubbing. It's that makes corns and bunions. Another thing ve need to wear strong, thick soles. All the adies who come here have trouble with the bottoms of their feet. They are hot, sting and the feet swell. The trouble comes from thin soles that allow the soft fleshy pad o the foot to be bruised easily. I think bis shoes do the most harm. We are really shoes do the most harm. We are reall suffering terribly from the wholesale manu facture of shoes by machinery. We need b all means to encourage the shoemaker wh sits on his bench and makes you a pair of boots or shoes that will fit the feet. Do make money by this business? Some; not very much. You would pay 50 cents to get ric of a small corn, wouldn't you? A dollar for a big one isn't too much, and I have a few i this box here that you would give \$5 right out of your pocket now rather than have them on your feet. If you can endure thes

specimens just loo at them." The dark-eyed man took a pink box fron the table. It was labeled in gift. The darkeyed man opened it and disclosed a collection of horny-looking substances that were easily cognizable to one who had journeyed far along the path of life under the malign co ditions of American shoemaking. were corns. One was an inch and a quarte diameter and a half an inch thick. A prong like the root of a tooth projected from the middle of it. Another had three or four prongs. The whole boxful excited painful re

"I want to ask you," said the dark-eyes man, finally breaking the deep silence, "how on earth cutting corners does any good. These prongs sink down into the flesh and keep growing. Sometimes they join the way is to soften the flesh, and slowly, ten rly separate the flesh from the hard, dead and bony growth. Few corn-doctors can r move corns in this shape, and can show suc specimens. One or two of these were unde toe-nail. Cutting could not have reached them. Even that little one there is a thing to be proud of. I took it out from under the big toe-nail of as pretty a girl as you eve came out! You would laugh to hear wha hey are happy, if people ever are. Its he is doing a grand religious duty when he's

Machine-Made Brains [Milwaukee Cor. Chicago Tribune.] Of late there has grown up a conviction i many well-informed minds that the whole ity school system is drifting into somethin very much resembling a mechanical con trivance, the working of which is to "turn out samples" all on one model-a proces which is in danger of resulting in duction of "patent brains," all shaped alik

and all filled with exactly the same ma The "grading" and "examination" have ork has been of a good class, but it is urge uct of too many "examinations," and of system which entails on the teachers to much of that routine process which prevent just and needed attention to the men needs, peculiarities, and natural bent of in dividual pupils. The irregularities and othe weaknesses of the old common-school system have been made to give way to something much better; but, at the same time, that in centive to personal ambition which allowe individual pupils to "go ahead" under th old system has disappeared.

In the place of exceptionally high scholar ship in the direction in which individua tastes and abilities might lead, there is th danger which attends a tendency to run the minds of all pupils in one prescribed groove The fear is that desire, born of necessity, attain a certain percentage in a somewha complex and altogether too numerous a clasof "examinations" will drive out a tendence toward real downright scholarship-tha "markings" and "ratings" in these examina ill-fated Marie Antoinette. It is about the tion will supercede solid preparation for the after-education and duties of life.

## A Very Remarkable Rat Story

[Counoquenesseng News.]

A large number of rats established them worked in gold and silver. The features of lves in a hay loft, about midway between the floor and the top of the hay. The owner o was the gift of the queen to the architect of the Tuileries, who shot himself through the the premises, hearing a continuous squealing noise in the loft, took a fork and removed the hay from the place whence the noise pro ceeded, and uncovered a nest of about twenty rats. Several of them ran and were caught by the dog, but a bundle of sixteen full-grown animals remained on the spot their tails were plaited together, something after the fashion of a whip-cord. ing up one of them the rest adhered and uld not be shaked apart.

It was supposed by persons who say order to avoid the cold the rat occupying the top of the pile sought a varmer place by creeping underneath, not having room to draw his tail after him. it was left sticking out; the next rat did the same, and so on until all had changed their position, and every individual rat's tail was entwined into the curious knot that held together. If they had not been discovered and killed, they must have starved, as they could not have separated.

#### What He Was. [Exchange.]

Sir, I demand your laughter's hand i marriage," boldly said the gifted young man to the great billionaire. "I do not ask it as a favor from you. We love one another. That is sufficient. I am her equal in ever

"Ah," exclaimed the billionaire, "are you "No, sir!" proudly responded the valiant "A bank cashier with an exhausted short

"No. sir!"

"A coachman?" "I am not!" And his lip curled proud in "You are not a base-ball nitcher with a

rine twist, that you thus imperiously ask for "No, sir. I am the inventor and patents

of a patent car-coupler."
"Take her, take her!" cried the billionaire. \*All I demand in return is that in no idle moment you decide to pay the national debt.

Easy to Please on Tombstones

[Boston Journal.]

A countryman in search of a headston for his mother's grave pitched upon one the stone-cutters had prepared for another per-son. "I like this one," he said. "But," said the other, "that belongs to another man, and has Mrs. Perry's name cut upon it; i wouldn't do for your mother " "Oh, yes it would," said the countryman. "She couldn't and And besides," he continued, "Perry was always a favorite name of hers." A Thoughtful Tailor.

[Schwarzwalder Bote.] Baron Pumpwitz took his tailor with him to the drapers to choose material for several suits of clothes When he had selected of the most expensive patterns, the tailor whitpered in his ear: "Too dear-much too dear, Herr Baronf" "It doesn't matter; they heartily glad of that. Few people come it give me credit here, and I don't mean t "In that case," eagerly replied the tailor, "will your honor do me the favor to purchase an extra length as a guarantee of the cost of making!"

# MAKING WALL PAPER.

HOW IT IS PRINTED IN SO MANY COMPLICATED PATTERNS.

The Process of "Blotching"-In the De signing-Room-Putting to Design on the Rollers-Printing the Paper in Colors

(Brooklyn Eagle.) A reporter recently paid a visit to a large vall-paper factory, beginning his tour of in estigation in the basement, five men were found mixing the colors in bar rels. All were water colors, and all were also claimed as harmless by the superintend ent. All tints were represented in them, the most lively being the favorites, as warm, lively colors will be the fashionable thing in wall papers this fall. An idea of the extent of this color-mixing business may be guessed when it is known that the establishment use nearly ten tons of paint a day.

THE PROCESS OF PLOTCHING. "blotching machines" on the fourth floor of the building are the ones which first treat the paper which is going to be con verted into the much ernamented article seen on the walls of so many town houses A web of black paper is set in a reel behind one of these machines. The free end of the paper on the web is pulled forward and placed between two cylinders which drag into the machine, where a roller, part of which is working in a "color pan" filled with thin paint, is working. This roller puts a large quantity of color upon the paper and a set of flat brushes, say half a dozen in num ber, called jiggers, work rapidly back and forward at right angles with the course of the paper, working this coloring matter i and spreading it evenly over the surface of the paper, so that when the cylinders of the rear end of the machine drag it out it is thoroughly painted in water color on one

workman takes the free end of the paper and wraps it around a stick, which is carried up an incline by two parallel endless chains After eighteen feet of the paper have run out these chains pick up another stick which lies across them and bears a paper upon it This last stick chases the first one up and gains on it till only a foot behind, when it tops gaining and both travel along main taining that relative distance, with the pa per between them looped down till it near ouches the floor, yet not in any danger being squeezed together so that the paint of it shall t uch any part other than it is intended for. A hundred other sticks do pr cisely as the second one did, and the result i that there are soon a hundred loops of paper each loop containing eighteen feet. The ele vated railway of parallel chains on which the sticks from which the paper is looped are traveling turns corners of the building a will, and soon the blotching machine has run the whole web out, and it is hanging in loops over a system of steam pipes, which dry it: fast as it move along, that it is perfectly dry before it reaches the further end of the chain railway, where a boy with a reel winds it back into web form again,

IN THE DESIGNING ROOM. The designs are 'irst sketched out on paper and then transferred by an ordinary proceon the faces of rollers made to suit, the size equired-an eighteen inch design, for in stance, requiring a roller six inches i May be the design requires print ing in twelve colors (that is the highest num ber ordinarily run;) to do this twelve roller would be prepared, each having the design upon it and each of a size exactly equal to prepared the artist will direct skilled work nen who are with him to fix one up to take the brown, another red, another so on with all the other colors. Let the brown color serve as an example for all.

The workman takes it to his bench, when there is a vise and hammers and files and piles of brass made into thick ribbons and ods. Here he sets the roller in the grasp of the vise and goes to work on it. Every bi the design which is to be in brown is traced out for him and he reproduces it in relief on the roller with his bronze wires and rods and ribbons, which he drives into the hard wood so solidly that they stick there as if they had grown. The brass wire can be given any ordinary shape necessary by drawing it by machinery through a hole of correspondin

hape in a steel bar. This is the way tha the roller, which will print in brown, is first fitted up. When it is finished it bears on it face, in raised brass, fragments of leave tle and apparently unnecessary and unshape points of metal, all of which at the prope place and time will put the brown colorin and shading in exactly the place where the designer wants it to go.

THE RAPIDLY WORKING PRESS. When the roller has had all its share of th lesign hammered into it it is taken away to a turning lathe, when the face of all th brass work is struck on one side by pumic stone and on the other by a file and gradu ally brought down to perfect smoothness and evenness and the exact size needed. All the other rollers are treated in the way indicated, each getting its share of the desig hammered into its face in brass work and each afterward being reduced to smoothne and the proper size by the file and pumice stone. It sometimes costs \$1,000 to get up a set of rollers in this fashion, and they maybe, take three or four weeks in prepara When the rollers are prepared they ar

taken to a press which consists of a very large cylinder of the width of ordinary wall paper. Around the bottom and sides of this cylinder are grooves into which the rods or the ends of the rollers fit, the faces of th rollers just touching the cylinder when they are in position. To each of the rollers comfrom below it an endless cloth band, which works upward from a color pan in which th coloring matter to be used on the particular parts of the design carried on the roller question is lying in the shape of a thin mid Each of the rollers is registered, tha is, turned so that the portion of the design upon it will exactly strike in the spot necessitated by the relative position of the other rollers. When all is thus arranged and the paper which has previously passed through the blotcher, is confucted tween the cylinder and the first roller, the machine is started; cylinder and rollers re volve at once each, of the latter printing it color just where it was intended, and a steel scraper called a doctor, lying at each of th endless cloth bands spoked of, seeing to if that not too much liquid from the color pass gets on the rollers. The press works very rapidly, throwing off ten rolls of the paper a ninute, and each roll contains sixteen vards This means 160 vards of paper a minute for each press, and there are twelve presses in this establishment. Of course all are no working constantly at the speci mantioned but, taking all the year round, the establish ment turns out close upon 8,000,000,000 roll a year.

Owing to the Conditions. The London Globe, in an article on "Na tionality in Voice," declares that America for the next century will produce the fines: singers in the world, owing to "the semi-bar barous conditions essential to such producMASKS AND FACES.

FAVORITE CHARACTERS REPRODUCED IN PASTEROARD AND PAINT

Mask Making Not Such a Simple Matter Process of Manufacture-Their Cost and Their Discomforts-Grotesque and Arabesque.

[Chicago Tribuna.]

The most annoying feature about a masquerade party is the difficulty of getting a mask. Nobody seems to know just where to Dealers in fancy goods shake their heads and send the numerous callers off to hunt up some costumer who always lives up-stairs in some out-of-the-way street, whose ery appearance is enough to make marvel on the extinction of witches and wizards. Time was when only the members of Germany society invested in the mask; now winter season, and it constitutes the best paying article in the costumer's stock. Every club party and dancing society gives at least one bal masque during the season; women find a fantom dance or domino party an inexpensive way to pay every dancing academy gives each class a masquerade, and very often the winter enertainment at Sunday-schools is a sheet and pillow-case party. The result is a cry is a lot of neatly-finished faces gets his purs

The great trouble with masks in general is he careless manner in which they are made The paper used is generally of the cheapest comes to the poor paint with which the face is colored the effect is overpowering. The suffocating feeling of these vise-like faces is one reason why they are never worn all evening. The men dislike them, at I women who have had much experience with the little face-plasters refuse to wear them, preferring to buy a spectacle-frame and attach a little ruflle of lace to it, which can be made attractive and pretty, and also shroud the wearer in mystery. There are dainty little French masks made of red, pink, and yelow satin, but it is difficult to buy them in this part of the globe.

There has been no change in masks in

fifty years. No attempt seems to be made to make the articles less an instrument of torture. But the variety of faces increases every season by the addition of some new character. The new faces are caricatures of some prominent person, male or female, an actual likeness of some European or American celebrity, or some grote-que subject borrowed from fiction, the drama, or the animal kingdom. Men and women prominent in art, literature, the drama and music are favorite models for false faces, and persons who have gained notoriety through the news papers rarely escape facemakers. bilities include the kings of England and France, some of the popes, Bacon, William Penn, Washington, Columbus, Dante, Cromwell, Raleigh, Rousseau, Voltaire, Raphael, Bismarck, Kaiser Wilhelm, Alfonso Victor Emmanuel, Lord Beaconsfield, and John Brown. Among the celebrities on this John McCullough, Gen. Grant, Roscoe Conkling, Carl Schurz, Tilden, Peter Cooper, John Kelly, Tweed, Ben Butler, President Arthur, John A. Logan, Vanderbilt, Jay Gould, Abraham Lincoln and Horace Gree Of all these people Ben Butler and Bo I weed sell the best, the bias eyes of the one nd the enormous nose of the other being the features that charm the multitude. In the grotesque Henry Irving as the villain of

the "Lyons Mail" has a great sele, and after im comes John T. Raymond as Col. Sellers. Among the female faces Lydia Pinkham he "Witch of Wall street," Josephine Mar field, and Sarah Bernhardt are standards and Mrs. Langtry, Mary Anderson, Maud Branscomb, Mms. Patti, Mms. Modjeska, Fanny Davenport, Miss Fo. tescue, the press of Austria, and Queen Isabel are faces are offered which are struck off from nch strong models as George Sands, George Eliot, Rose Bonheur, Janauschek, Materna and Charlotte Cushme

In the miscellaneous line there are masks typical of the Irish, Yankee, negro, E-quimaux, Chinamae, kings, queens, students, clowns, harlequins, jockeys, puglists, deacons, and various trades. In the same iandies, dowdies, fat women, old women, young women, coquettes, chubby babies, and mischievous boys. The jokes include cats, dogs, monkeys, frogs, donkeys, wolves, sheep, caives, foxes, and elephants, besides inde-cribably ugly heads with movable jaw lolling tongue, and wagging ears. These masks are to be had as low as a cent each eing made in Germany and France, where labor is cheap. Ordinarily 25 cents is paid for a fairly good face.

The making of a mask is not such a simple natter as it seems. The materials used are rdinary paper and a plaster mol i. The pa per is placed on the latter until the prope thickness is attained, after which a coat of paint is applied. The molds are made by ulptors, who make a specialty of that kind

of work. Dealers who order the goods usually see botographs which they wish reproduced out often the portraits are far from bearing any resemblance to the model, and when the gross of representations of Mile. Aimee is re eived from the manufacturer the dealer rould never be able to recognize the once famous opera-bouffe singer but for the namon the package. The full mask, which con rs the face and head and rests on the should ers, is a much more difficult article to make Molds are required for the various section nade the several pieces are put togethe

## Count Vermicelli's Affection.

[New York Sun 1 Count de Vermicelli, an Italian noblemas now in New York, is engaged to be married to Miss Maud Snobberly, of Fifth avenue. One of the guests at a recent social gathe ing at the Snobberly manden asked old Mrs Snobberly-she used to be a servant girlhow she liked her prospective son-in-law.

"Me and Mr. Snobberly are both tickled to

death with Count de Vermicelli, and the way ie is struck on Mand is a sin. You can' have any idea of how the count dotes or Everything in the world that he at gal. magines she wants he makes us buy for

### Clara Relle on Freckles [Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Do not distress yourself, Laura B. Lemon nice, vinegar, buttermilk, or any approved reckle lotion may fail to remove your freck les, and they say that in England freckles are so fashionable just now, as well as here in New York, that artificial means are adopted for producing them. A freckl that, rubbed into the cheeks, comes out in freckles. They say that it is nice for people to have iron hidden in their blood and visible on their faces, freckles being the outward

### Parisian Confidence Game [J. J. Ross in Weekly Magazine.]

"vol a l'Americaine" is what we

Americans term "the confidence game. Why the French have honored us as a nation y conferring our name upon this system heating, I know not. The "vol a l'Ameria ne" is played in many ways, but a quite ommon method is as follows: In earling out of a railway station on the arrival a train from the country, a cood-natured unsuspicious man is by a gentleman bearing a bulky sack stranger come to Paris to amuse himself and ee the great city. He does not know the capital, as it is his first visit, so he says. He offers a handsome present to Parisian to show him "the sights." The other accepts. They enter a cafe and take a drink. Then the stranger suddenly manifest anxiety in regard to his sack, other that it contains more than 25,000 francs ne fears he may be robbed. So they go out to some vacant lot near the ramparts

They commence again to drink and amus emselves. Again the stranger is disturbed by apprehensions as to the safety of his sack i contents. He begs his newly-made friend to go and dig it up, whilst the owner will await him at the cafe. The innocent conents, and as he himself might go away with the ack, the owner makes him leave his watch, jewels and money as security for his

He goes and unburies the sack which con tains nothing whatever save pebbles! As to the stranger, he has long signs disappeared

ven we securities, and the unsu nocent never sees him again. is a stupid one, well known to every Parisian, recounted in the daily papers at least a dozen times each year-and yet it always succeeds, and always will succeed in certain

Recognized the Enormity.

[Wall Street News.] He placed his case and hat on a chair and took a sent with the remark: "Your wife has been a member of my con

gregation for the last two years. Yes, I believe so. "And I have felt it to be my duty to have a short conversation with you in regard to your own soul. I desire to speak with you more particularly in regard to gambling in

"I think I do. Just read that." It was a telegram from Chicago reading "Our loss in the late deal will be about \$14,-

Do you realize the enormity of the

000 each." The preacher didn't stay for any farther wrassling," being convicted that his "hearer"

must realize the enormity, and somet Will M. Clemens: From t e woodshed to

the kitchen is a hard road to travel, but two miles over a rough country road is a lovely walk to a young man who accompanies young lady home after church.

### AN EVENING'S FUN.

W. QUAD'S NIGHT TRIP WITH THE VILLAGE BOYS.

What Appears To Be Sport in the Evening Looks Very Much Like Contemptible Meanness Next Morning-Wrong Ideas.

[M. Quad's "Talk to Boys."] Come, now, my lad, I'll be a boy with you this evening and we'll go out and have what you call "fun." How will we get cut! Father loesn't want us racing around evenings, and nother is decidedly opposed to it, and must invent some excuse. Right here we have to practice a mean deception, if not tell a lie. We want to see a school-mate about something, or we borrowed something and nust return it or any other excuse that better than lying. You can tell by motter's face that she doesn't entirely believe it, but the let's us go, and in ten minute we join two

other boys who have been through the same Now, then, for the fun. It isn't funny to gt down on a log and tell stories, nor to walk ap and down the streets, nor stand and rub a brick wall with our backs. We have to piece of clothes-line across the sidewalk in this dark spot, never dreaming that a woman or an old man may get a fail to render them pripples for life. After that we'll go the ength of this side street and carry off every front gate which can be lifted off its hinges.
t ought to be awfully funny to steal a eighbor's gate and leave his lawn and garien open to damage from stray animals, but fter it has been accomplished

half as tickled as we thought to be. A citizen who is about to build, has piled up some choice lumber. Let's throw the pile wn. It will make him a half day's work, and probably damage some of the boards, but we'll call it fun. Here's the cottage of Widow Watkins. We all know that she is freadfully afraid of robbers, and so we slip into the yard, tap on the windows, rattle on the doors, and frighten her until we are certain that she will get no sleep that night. Here in the alley is a wagon belonging to a eamster: we'll run it off half a eave it behind a lumber-yard. He will want it at sharp 7 in the morning, and it will be fun to see him hunting the town over-

and losing his wages for half a day. A merchant has a dozen barrels of salt on the platform in front of his store. A kick or two loosens the strips which in place, and they go rolling into the street. Two of them burst open and scatter their contents, and it is only after we have left the neighborhood that the idea of danger to ing vehicles occurs to any body. Let the wheel of a passing wagon or buggy strike one of those barrels and there will be an accident and perhaps loss of life. H garden full of vegetables. Pull up twenty five or thirty heads of cabbage and stack them in a pile, and cut open a dozen squashes or so, and old White will be astoned when he comes out in the morning. We had anticipated a big laugh over it, but somehow, after the work had been accom-plished, not a grin is visible on any counte nance. Deacon Smith has a lot of choice grapes on a rack almost hid under his bed com window. It will be a huge joke to steel them to the last bunch. Every boy crawls forward on his stomach, imagining to be a Pawnee Indian on the a good share of the grapes are plucked and carried away. Awful smart, isn't it! We call it "cooning," but the deacon loses the grapes just the same as if they had been

taken by a professional thief. It is now time to go home. Somehow when e separate from the others no one says anything about having had a heap of fun. We have to enter the house and run the gauntlet of father and mother, and if questioned too closely we must tell half a dozen lies and go to ted with them on our conscience. Come, now, we've been out to-gether and let me ask you how you like it? got up next morning ashamed to look any one in the face. What seemed like sport a few hours before now looked like contempt ble work. Ninety times out of a hundred the boy who goes out nights for fun finds it say that all such boys will grow to be bad men, but they are beginning life after wrong

### and dangerous ideas. He Had the Receipt for It.

[Atlanta Constitution.] A country merchant stepped into an Alaama street bank several weeks ago and New York for a certain amount, naming the firm it was to be sent to. The money passed over the counter, and the rustic walked away happy. Yesterday he came rushing nto the bank, and demanded angrily

"Why didn't you send them New York mer that money I left here some time ago?"
"You didn't mean to leave money here to be sent off," answered the polite cashie "Durned if I didn't, though," madly yelled the merchant, "an' they've been dur

"My friend, you must be mistaken, rmly answered the official. "Mistaken, thunder! I've got your re eipt for it," and he threw down the

xchange.

He cooled down and apologized, when informed that the "receipt" he had should have been sent to the house that was dun-

Portrait of Henry James. Henry James, novelist, is thus photo graphed by a camera at the tip of a talks ative girl's tongue: "When I first met Mr. Henry James," she said, "I thought him per-fectly odious. I shocked him deliberately by perior way I was furious. But now I think

expressing a decidedly communistic opin and he took me to task in such a calm, suhim, charming, delightful, lovely. In the first place, few men under 60 have any man ners nowadays. Mr. Henry James has the manners of a man of 80! He is so courtly and gallant; takes quite a fatherly, or grand fatherly, interest in one; sees one has supper at a party and a cab to go away in. Ther writes notes as though he lived in the last century; every sentence is as polished as possible. But he is always provokingly smo and unruffled. I should like to startle him

Pictsburg Chronicle Telegraph.1

Some advertiser says he has found a sorre ule with no hind shoe on. Pshaw, man You can't identify a sorrel mule in that way No well regulated sorrel mule has shoes on behind. As soon as it gets home from the blacksmith shop it fastens one above the front door of the barn and one above stable entrance, with one motion-and all

## Bad Water in Berlin.

[Chicago Herald.]

Paris has been in agonies about its drink-ing water, and now Dr. Koch, "the father of bacilli," by showing how to count the in-finitesimal inhabitants of the water drunk in Berlin, has made the people of that capital